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18	1859	Between	March	29	and	April	2
19		„	July	20	„	July	25
20		„	November	8	„	November	13
21	1860	„	March	1	„	March	5
22		„	June	20	„	June	25
23		„	October	11	„	October	16
24	1861	„	January	31	„	February	4

On the Solar Eclipse of October 8, 1866.
By John Joynson, Esq.

(*Communicated by John F. Stanistreet, F.R.A.S.*)

The partial eclipse of the Sun was observed here to-day under favourable circumstances, for although there was a considerable amount of damp and haze in the atmosphere, owing to the light easterly wind, the sky was almost entirely free from cloud, so that the progress of the Moon over the Sun's disk could be continuously watched from the first contact of the limbs until the Sun was nearly down on the horizon.

The observation, made with a $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch lens and a power of 60, resulted in getting the time of first contact of limbs at $4^h\ 19^m\ 4^s{\cdot}7$, Mean Time at Greenwich, which is somewhat later than the calculated time for this place, but which, it is believed, may be depended upon as not later than the absolute time of contact more than two or three seconds.

The time was taken by the aid of a sidereal chronometer; the error of which was determined by the transit of γ *Draconis* and ζ *Aquilæ*.

Waterloo, 8 *October*, 1866;

Geocentric Lat.	53° 17′ 24″ N.
Longitude	3 1 44 W.

On the Solar Eclipse of October 8, 1866.
By C. G. Talmage, Esq.

The afternoon was all that could be desired for the observing this Eclipse, not a cloud was in the sky, though, from the prevalence of an easterly wind and the great South Declination of the Sun, the limbs boiled violently.

As the body of the Sun became obscured the light changed in colour in a very marked manner; and at the greatest phase visible here, the light was quite of a reddish-yellow tinge. The time of the first contact was observed with the full aperture of

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10 inches, using a diagonal eye-piece. The Moon's limb was exceedingly irregular, boiling considerably.

Leyton Mean Time of First Contact, $4^{h}\,26^{m}\,28^{s}{\cdot}29$.

Meteorological Observations.

	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.
h m	in.	°		
At 4 0 =	30·362	60	55·5	60·8
4 30 =	30·358	60	53·5	56·5
5 0 =	30·350	59		

A black bulb thermometer in the Sun registered 65°·0 at sunset.

Mr. Barclay's Observatory,
Leyton, Essex.

Minor Planet (89).

Discovered by M. Stephan, Director of the Observatory of Marseilles, August 6, 1866.

The following Elements, calculated by Herr Knorr, from observations, August 7, at Paris, and September 2 and 26, at Berlin, are given in the *Astronomische Nachrichten:*—

Epoch, 1866, Sept. 0·0, Berlin Mean Time.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} M & = & 337^\circ\ 27'\ 49''{\cdot}0 \end{array}$$
$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} \pi-\Omega & = & 41\ 46\ 57{\cdot}2 \\ \Omega & = & 311\ 29\ 37{\cdot}5 \\ i & = & 16\ 11\ 25{\cdot}3 \end{array}\right\}\text{ Mean Equinox 1866·0}$$
$$\begin{array}{rcl} \varphi & = & 10\ 23\ 14{\cdot}9 \\ \log a & = & 0{\cdot}406512 \\ \mu & = & 871''{\cdot}444 \end{array}$$

Minor Planet (90) *Antiope.*

Discovered by Dr. Luther, Oct. 1, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening, by the aid of a Chart constructed by himself.

It was seen as of the 11th magnitude,

R.A.	Decl.
2° 22′ 0″·8	−2° 31′ 16″·6
= $0^{h}\ 9^{m}\ 28^{s}{\cdot}05$	

Mean Motion in R.A. $-\ 44^{s}$ Decl. $-\ 4'{\cdot}2$

The following set of Elements, calculated by Dr. Tietjen, from observations at Berlin, October 2, 10, and 28, are given in the *Astronomische Nachrichten,* No. 1613:—

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